

17. PUBLIC SAFETY

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Police, Department of Fire, Department of Corrections, and Emergency Management Agency are responsible for the maintenance and effective delivery of public safety services to the citizens and business community of the City.

Public safety policies focus on engaging the whole community in building and sustaining a safe, fear-free environment. The City's policies embrace community policing; the reduction of response time for emergency vehicles; creating more public/private community safety partnerships; and better coordinating public safety efforts. Projects include the creation of and improvements to fire, police and emergency management facilities and communication systems. Programs include FACE 5, Weed & Seed and participation in downtown's Interagency Law Enforcement Group (ILE) and numerous citizen initiatives.

INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT: POLICE SERVICES

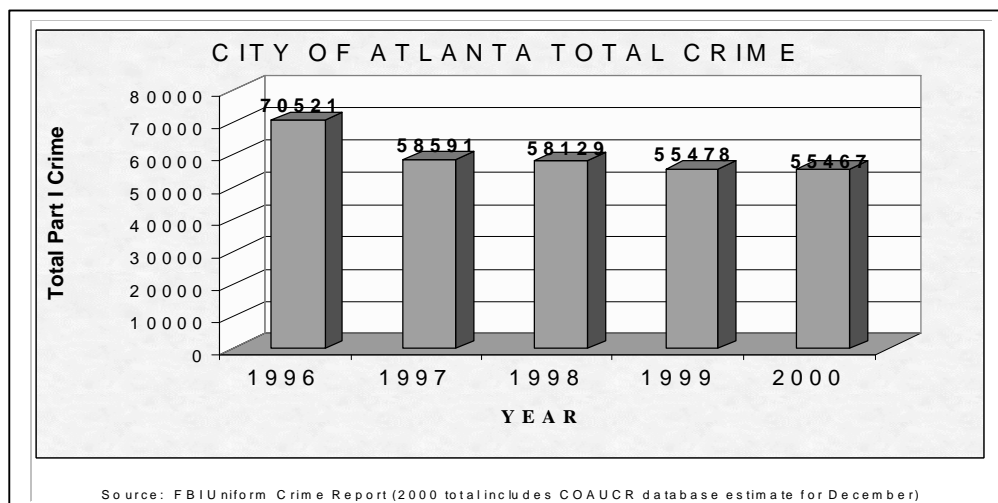
CURRENT CONDITIONS: POLICE SERVICES

The City continues its emphasis on the community-policing concept, combining aggressive crime-fighting strategies and problem-solving capabilities, and other crime-fighting initiatives to prevent crime and improve the quality of the life in the City. Figure 17-1 shows the level of crime from 1998 to 2002.

INVENTORY

Police services to City residents and businesses are managed and supported through City Hall East headquarters, six patrol precincts, the training facility, mini-precincts, airport and other facilities. Each precinct is responsible for a police patrol zone (see map 17-1). Twelve mini-precincts are located throughout the City.

Figure 17-1: City of Atlanta Total Crime (Seven Major Crime Categories)



ANTICIPATED FUTURE CONDITIONS: POLICE SERVICES

The Atlanta Police Department will experience changes brought about by developments in society, in the economy, and in technology. Development and implementation of strategies to address special events and diverse international and cultural issues will impact on the Department's resources. The Department will continue to experience extremely competitive recruiting efforts in US law enforcement.

The priorities of the Atlanta Police Department will be to expand its Community Policing Initiatives, to further develop technological tools in support of policing, and to target all crimes for reduction. Resources, however, are not expected to rise at the same rate as needed; therefore the requirement for cooperation between the public and private sectors will intensify, a move consistent with the Community Policing Philosophy.

CURRENT POLICIES: POLICE SERVICES

1. To further expand the Department's community policing efforts.
2. To reduce violent crime, including domestic violence, gun related crimes and youth crimes.
3. To expand youth related activities.
4. To maintain police visibility downtown.
5. To reduce the fear and perception of crime.
6. To enhance service through improvement in technology.
7. To recruit aggressively to fill vacant position.
8. To develop working partnerships with other agencies.

COMMUNITY POLICING

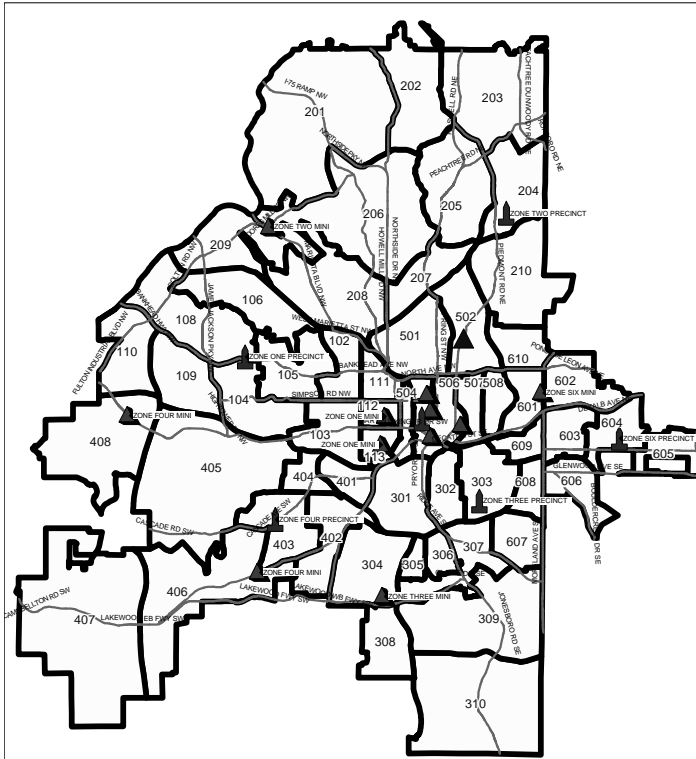
This program is spearheaded by the Atlanta Police Department, but requires that other City government and community resources be directed at many of the underlying causes of crime and violence. It is a collaborative effort. Components within the Police Department include citizen advisory councils, foot patrols, "park and walk," bicycle patrols, police security inspectors, mini precincts, Police and Community Empowerment (PACE) officers, Project Safe Neighborhood Operation Weed and Seed and zone level community outreach programs. Community policing initiatives are being conducted in all zones as an integral part of the redevelopment action programs. In support of community policing, the Department is developing and communicating better information on communities and their problems through technological innovations.

INITIATIVES TO REDUCE VIOLENCE

The Department prepares and implements a crime reduction plan annually. Strategies to address violence include weeding out drugs and drug-related violence in the communities. The Red Dog street level interdiction program, Operation Street Heat to increase enforcement efforts through overtime, and the grant-funded Weed and Seed Program are examples of these strategies.

Map 17-1: Atlanta Police Zones and Precincts

Atlanta Police Department Precincts



APD Precincts

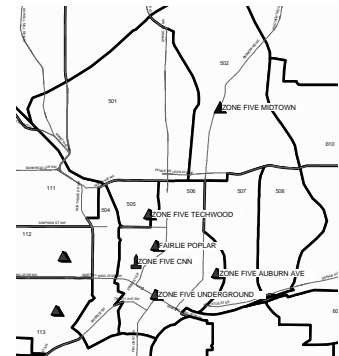
- ▲ Main Precinct
- ▲ Mini
- ▲ Point

Major Streets

APD Beat Boundary



ZONE 5 INSET



Zone	Street Address	Location	Phone
1	2315 Bankhead Hwy NW	Zone One Precinct	404-799-2488
1	676 Fair St SW	Zone One Mini	404-658-6274
1	612 Magnolia St NW	Zone One Mini	404-658-6486
2	2581 Piedmont Rd NW	Zone Two Precinct	404-848-7231
2	2555 Bolton Rd NW	Zone Two Mini	404-609-7211
3	2027 Stewart Ave SE	Zone Three Mini	404-209-2550
3	880 Cherokee Ave SE	Zone Three Precinct	404-624-0674
4	1125 Cascade Cir SW	Zone Four Precinct	404-756-1903
4	2014 Campbellton Rd SW	Zone Four Mini	404-755-1499
4	3565 Martin L King, Jr. Dr.	Zone Four Mini	404-505-3131
5	94 Pryor St SW	Zone Five Underground	404-658-6364
5	134 Mills St NW	Zone Five Techwood	404-658-6786
5	247 Auburn Ave NE	Zone Five Auburn Ave	404-658-6452
5	100 Techwood Dr SW	Zone Five CNN	404-658-7830
5	1071 Piedmont Ave NE	Zone Five Midtown	404-853-3300
5	133 Luckie St NW	Fairlie Poplar	404-658-7054
6	426 Seminole Ave SE	Zone Six Mini	404-658-6782
6	2025 Boulevard Dr SE	Zone Six Precinct	404-371-6554

Source: Atlanta Police
Department Central Crime
Analysis Unit.

COMMUNITY POLICING

Gun Reduction Strategy: Although rates of juvenile crime are decreasing, weapons-related violence remains a serious concern. Accordingly, the Department is participating in a multi-faceted approach to reduce gun violence by decreasing juvenile demand for guns and/or decreasing the supply of guns to youth. In conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the department seeks to systematically trace every gun confiscated in order to identify patterns and high-risk dealers and to increase enforcement.

The Department has implemented a street-level interdiction project, targeting enforcement of laws that prohibit carrying of firearms by juveniles and convicted felons in order to reduce violent crime in the City. The project targets any type of firearm violation, with ATF tracking the weapon to find its source. Through the FACE 5 program, repeat offenders face an additional five years in Federal prison. The Department is also developing a “safe storage campaign” to encourage gun owners to properly store weapons and keep them safe.

Operation Jail & Tell: This program involves enhanced uniformed visibility and vigorous undercover operation against criminal activity. It is designed to create a sense of police omnipresence and aggressive street-level drug and vice enforcement. The operation’s goals are three-fold: 1) to prevent crime; 2) to put street-level traffickers on the defensive; and 3) to strip patrons of illicit drugs and prostitution of their anonymity. The Department publicizes the names of the arrestees through the City Cable Channel’s “Busted” program, bulletin board at City Hall, and the distribution of flyers in affected neighborhoods.

INITIATIVES TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS AND CHALLENGES OF ATLANTA YOUTHS

The Police Department, in partnership with the community and other social service providers, offers Atlanta’s youths alternatives to violence, drug usage, and other criminal activities as well as initiatives aimed at helping youths to make good life choices.

Expansion of the PAL program to include not only athletics, but also academic and life skill initiatives.

Continuation of truant sweeps to reduce the likelihood of juveniles becoming crime victims or perpetrators and to reinforce the schools’ efforts at education. The Field Operations Division (FOD) commander assigns one officer to a truant detail in each police zone. The truancy program includes the cooperative efforts of the Atlanta Police Department, the Atlanta Public Schools, MARTA, Juvenile Court and the Atlanta Housing Authority.

Continued enforcement of the curfew ordinance for children under sixteen, to protect the children and reinforce the role of the parents.

Initiatives to respond to youth and drug-related gangs.

Youth and violent crimes initiative - collaborative effort between APD and five county metro law enforcement agencies designed to reduce the availability of guns, particularly among youth.

Liaison with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), FBI, state and local jurisdictions on gang activity.

Continued cooperation between field investigation teams and the Intelligence Unit in areas of gang activity.

The Gangs Unit to investigate and prevent gang violence.

The Police Department recently augmented the Citizen's Police Academy concept to include a series of one-day Junior Citizen's Academy courses at the Atlanta Police Academy. The course is designed for boys and girls, ages 11-13, and has been met with great interest throughout the city. Formulated so as to increase mentoring opportunities, and positive interaction between young people and the police, the goal of the program is to help educate Atlanta's youth about health and wellness, peer pressure, drug awareness, dangerous weapons, bicycle safety, and self-esteem. The curriculum for the program also includes demonstrations by specialized patrol units such as the helicopter, motorcycle, mounted patrol and K-9 units.

MAINTAIN POLICE VISIBILITY DOWNTOWN

Police visibility tends to reduce the community perceptions of fear and crime. The Atlanta Police Department will maintain the visibility of police officers downtown.

COMNET: is a radio communications network between the Atlanta Police Department (APD) and private security agencies. The scope of participation now includes college and university police departments, federal law enforcement agencies and the Downtown Improvement District (DID) Ambassadors. This project enhances the ability to provide safer central business district streets because it enables participants to communicate directly with the Atlanta Police. Currently COMNET is operating throughout the city and has grown from ninety members in 1995 to over one hundred eighty members in 2003.

Downtown Improvement District (DID): Through the DID, non-residential building owners pay a special property tax assessment for additional security through the Ambassador program, overseen by a board of property owners with City participation, and a contract with the City guaranteeing the existing level of police service.

REDUCE THE FEAR AND PERCEPTION OF CRIME

The Department will maintain a strong program of Neighborhood and Business watches. These programs keep the businesses and residents focused on the safety of the area.

AGGRESSIVE RECRUITING TO FILL VACANCIES

In 2003, the Department will continue to fill its vacant police officer positions.

ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF POLICE SERVICE THROUGH IMPROVEMENT IN TECHNOLOGY

CJIS (Criminal Justice Information System): Under the combined leadership of the Atlanta Police Department's Information Services Section and the Bureau of Management Information Systems, the department continues to improve support from CJIS. CJIS is the cornerstone for sharing

crucial information about all types of incidents between police, corrections, traffic and municipal court. This system provides the ability to track an incident from the initial call through completion of the court action at the City level. The next phase is to communicate electronically with the Fulton County and other county courts, and to improve data entry and quality to facilitate information sharing.

Automated Fingerprinting Identification System: The Police and Corrections Departments have implemented an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to provide electronic storage of fingerprints. It searches local and national records. With this automation, it is anticipated that all of the City's arrestees will be fingerprinted, increasing the chances of identifying a wanted person when he or she is brought to the jail on unrelated charges. The system will aid in the solution of many otherwise unsolvable crimes.

COBRA: The command staff of the Police Department gathers weekly to review crime statistics, identify problems, and plot strategies. COBRA is the backbone of APD's crime-fighting efforts. Central strategic direction of the Department is stronger, with specific responsibilities, clear performance measures, and strict accountability. This process is possible because recent technological improvements have made crime data much more quickly available and thorough. Analysis of the data has become much more efficient through automating the tabulation and mapping processes. Having top command staff, patrol commanders, investigation commanders, and crime analysts together for the discussion promotes cooperative and effective solutions to problems.

Laptop Computers: The COPS MORE Program provides laptop computers to field officers to reduce the time they spend writing reports and to allow officers to spend more time in community-oriented policing activities. The COPS MORE program also provides better controls for a higher quality of information, supports faster electronic processing of reports and significantly reducing paper handling.

Computerized Mapping: Computerized mapping has significantly improved the department's ability to electronically map and analyze geographically based crime data, for more effective deployment of resources and more effective analysis of crime patterns. The Department will continue to develop its crime analysis capabilities to provide better information to officers, investigators and managers.

Networking the Department has created a Web page to share information with other agencies and the community, and will continue to expand the available information through the Internet and internal networks.

The Department has electronically networked all police locations via the City's Wide Area Network (WAN). This connection enables police personnel with the correct security codes to inquire into a variety of databases in support of ongoing investigations.

DEVELOP PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Department continues to maintain and increase its partnerships with other agencies.

Continued cooperation between federal, state and other law enforcement agencies, such as a joint task force between the DEA, FBI, Customs, ATF, and APD is essential to effective law enforcement.

ESTABLISH A PARTNERSHIP WITH THE MIDTOWN IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

The Department has established a partnership with the Midtown Improvement District. Midtown has created a supplemental police patrol, hiring off duty police officers.

1. Establish a working relationship between the midtown Precinct and the “Midtown Blue officers” to promote coordination of effort.
2. Share crime analysis with “Midtown Blue officers”
3. Expand COMNET into Midtown.

VEHICLES FOR HIRE

CURRENT CONDITIONS: VEHICLES FOR HIRE

The Bureau of Taxicabs and Vehicles for Hire is a component of the Atlanta Police Department. The Bureau enforces the Vehicle for Hire Ordinance to ensure safe, courteous and professional service for the visitors to the City, as well as for our citizens. The operation of the Bureau consists of three distinct but interdependent functions. They are:

1. Licensing and permitting of the industry's companies, vehicles, and drivers.
2. Enforcement of City ordinances governing vehicles for hire service delivery.
3. Providing a liaison between providers of services and users.

The Bureau issues permits and routinely inspects the taxicabs and horse-drawn carriages for compliance with City ordinances regarding inspections, insurance, and operator permit validity.

CURRENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: VEHICLE FOR HIRE

The bureau seeks to improve its service to the public and the industry it serves by:

- Revising the Driver Training Class to include veteran drivers and to focus more on customer service
- Creating an internet site for the bureau
- Installing a new data base system to track day to day operations
- Implementing a continuing education system for all drivers

2004 CDP PUBLIC SAFETY CURRENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS – POLICE

Project List 17-1: 2004 CDP Public Safety Current Programs and Projects

Line Number	Description	Initiation Year 1 5 15	Completion Year	Cost X 1,000	Funding Source	Responsible Party	CIP #	NPU	CD
1	Atlanta Metropolitan Ave. Drug & Prostitution Reduction Program	1 5	2006	6700	Bond Fund	Police Dept.	n.i.	X	12
2	Phase II Criminal Justice Information System Training and Program Implementation	1 5	2006	n.i.	Bond Fund	Police Dept.	n.i.	All	All
3	Zone 6 Expansion of Bike Patrol		TBD					W	5

2004 CDP PUBLIC SAFETY COMPLETED PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS – POLICE

Public Safety	Description	Cost X 1,000	NPU	CD
1	City Hall East Building Development Renovation	6000	E	6
2	Addition to Police Pistol Range	450	Z	12

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The Department of Corrections provides safe, secure and humane conditions of confinement for persons arrested by various local and federal law enforcement agencies for criminal activity occurring in the City. In addition, the DOC provides diversion and treatment programs for offenders who are mentally ill and substance abusers in an effort to deter crime and reduce recidivism.

INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

A staff of 464 employees, including 340 sworn personnel, in three detention facilities, provides correction services. The City Detention Center processes and houses nearly 25,000 pretrial arrestees per year, and approximately 6,000 sentenced ordinance and traffic offenders annually. The City Detention Center manages the custody of federal prisoners awaiting trial -over 1,200 per year, pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Marshals Service. The Court Detention Center supervises more than 55,000 prisoner movements for judicial proceedings in the Municipal Court each year. And, the Grady Detention Center provides custodial services for almost 6,000 prisoners – patients at the general hospital. The facilities collectively detain an average daily population of more than 800 inmates (see accompanying graphs).

ANITICIPATED FUTURE CONDITIONS

The Atlanta Department of Corrections will continue to address the impact of a high prisoner population on operations, particularly in the context of budget reductions. An increased emphasis will be placed on programming to reduce offender re-arrest and on technology to improve operational efficiency.

The priorities of the Department will be to board out under utilized bed space to generate revenues; divert mentally ill arrestees charged with minor, non-violent offenses to community based treatment; expand addiction treatment programs for convicted substance abusing offenders; and implement technological initiatives support of correctional and criminal justice system goals.

CURRENT POLICIES: CORRECTIONS SERVICES

1. Reduce and prevent crime by providing meaningful treatment opportunities for highly recidivistic offenders.
2. Reduce personnel overtime expenses by providing additional permanent positions and working conditions and benefits that promote the attraction and retention of career-seeking employees.
3. Deter inmate assaults, vandalism and medical crises by promoting the direct supervision and observation philosophies in correctional institutions.

4. Advance technological applications, which improve personnel effectiveness and operational efficiency.
5. Develop partnerships with other agencies and community organizations that enhance the Department's capabilities to achieve its mission.
6. Maintain compliance with institutional health and sanitation regulations, state fire safety regulations, and national professional standards for detention facilities.
7. Maximize the recovery of incarceration costs from non – indigent offenders.
8. Upgrade the quality and scope of the inmate health services program

CURRENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

INMATE PROGRAMMING

The Department of Corrections provides rehabilitation programs, funded by inmate service charge backs, grants and inter-agency agreements, to promote successful offender integration into the community upon release from incarceration.

1. Computer-aided literacy training is provided for offenders serving court-imposed sentences.
2. Post-release transitional housing, addiction treatments and job placement are provided for substance abusing ex-offenders.
3. An on-site psychiatric team provides enhanced mental health treatment for the inmate population who has chronic mental illness.
4. Medical, dental and pharmacy services have been expanded to address the high incidence of serious health conditions in the inmate population.
5. Inmate legal library services have been upgraded.
6. An HIV/Aids counselor works with inmates who have these conditions.
7. A community based medical assessment and treatment team provides on-site services for female inmates.
8. Clinical evaluators work with the Community Court team to complete assessments and referral of special needs inmates when they are released from incarceration.
9. A community-based addiction treatment program provides in-house counseling for substance addicted female inmates.
10. The chaplaincy program has been strengthened and expanded.

TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

The Department of Corrections progressively seeks to enhance department efficiency and accountability, expand interdepartmental and interagency communication and augment management decision-making using available information systems.

1. The Corrections component of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) has been enhanced to generate more comprehensive and timely information for strategic planning and is being restructured to allow features such as real time reports and implementation of key features, previously unused to automate manual tasks.
2. The mug Shot Photo Imaging System (Police Central) has been upgraded to provide law enforcement agencies on-line access to more accurate criminal photographic identification.
3. The Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) has been updated to enable nearly instantaneous computer verification of prisoner fingerprints and electronic transmission of records to law enforcement agencies. To reduce redundancy and improve efficiency, CJIS, AFIS and Police Central now are partially integrated to allow data to flow seamlessly in speeding the Booking and Identification process.
4. The Network infrastructure has been expanded to allow all facilities access to the Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN). The LAN is currently being expanded to allow users better access of shared resources. Numerous manuals and logs are being digitized to allow more readily available information.
5. The Positive Identification System (PID) is being implemented to ensure a valid identification of a detainee upon entering the facility and upon being released, using photographic and fingerprint identification technologies.

REVENUE GENERATION PROGRAMS

The Department of Corrections continuously seeks opportunities to shift jail system costs from taxpayers to financially able offenders and others system users.

1. An inmate commissary has been implemented to require non-indigent offenders to pay for hygienic and other supplies.
2. The federal inmate-boarding program is being expanded to increase revenues available to supplant city appropriations for jail operations.
3. Surcharges on offender fines have been statutorily implemented to fund jail operations.

4. The cost of property damage, telephone use and selected medical services are recovered from non-indigent inmates.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

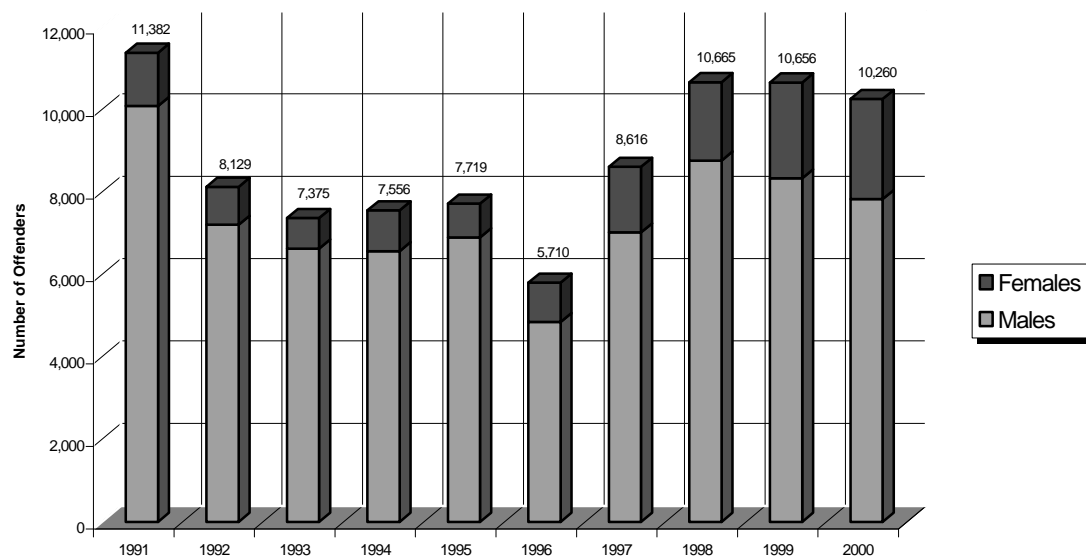
The Department of Corrections has developed partnerships with other organizations to promote interagency cooperation and effectiveness.

1. Mutual aid agreements have been developed with area jails and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to ensure adequate emergency preparedness and response.
2. Traffic offender initial court appearances are conducted daily at the main jail to preclude the high logistical costs and security risks inherent to transporting approximately 12,000 prisoners to Traffic Court each year.

STATE PRISONER RE-ROUTING INITIATIVE

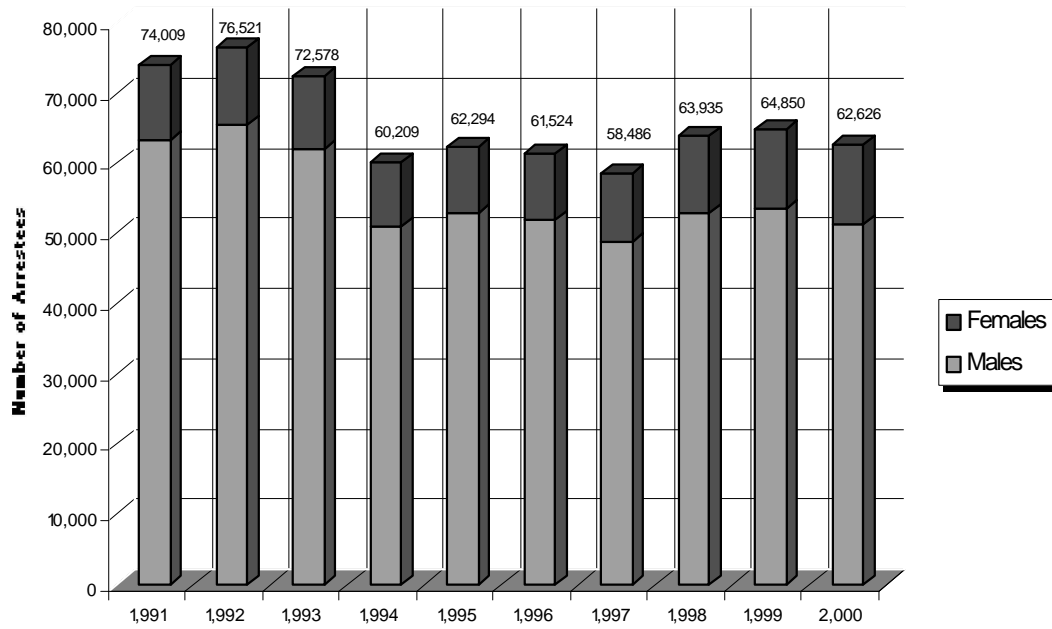
Arrestees charged with state offenses are now booked directly into the respective county jails at an annualized savings to the city's criminal justice system of about \$12 million. The Department of Corrections, as a result of this action, can better allocate its resources to provide treatment and programs that reduce offender recidivism.

Figure 17-2: 10-Year Annual Sentenced Offender Admissions



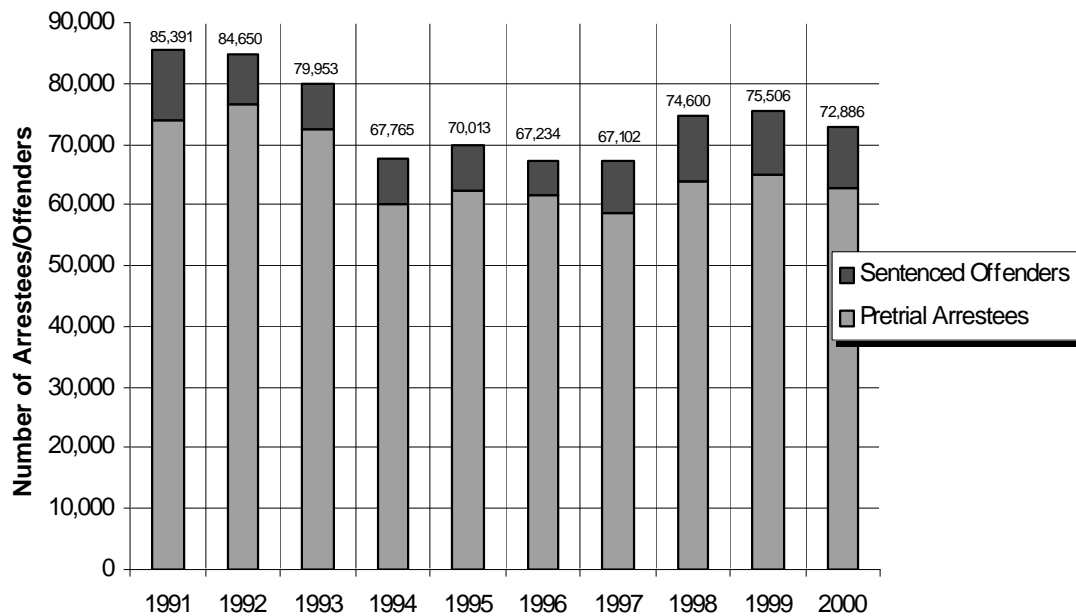
Source: Atlanta Department of Corrections

Figure 17-3: 10-Year Annual Pretrial Arrestee Admissions



Source: Atlanta Department of Corrections

Figure 17-4: 10-Year Total Annual Pretrial Arrestee and Sentenced Offender Admissions



Source: Atlanta Department of Corrections

Figure 17- 5: 10-YEAR AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

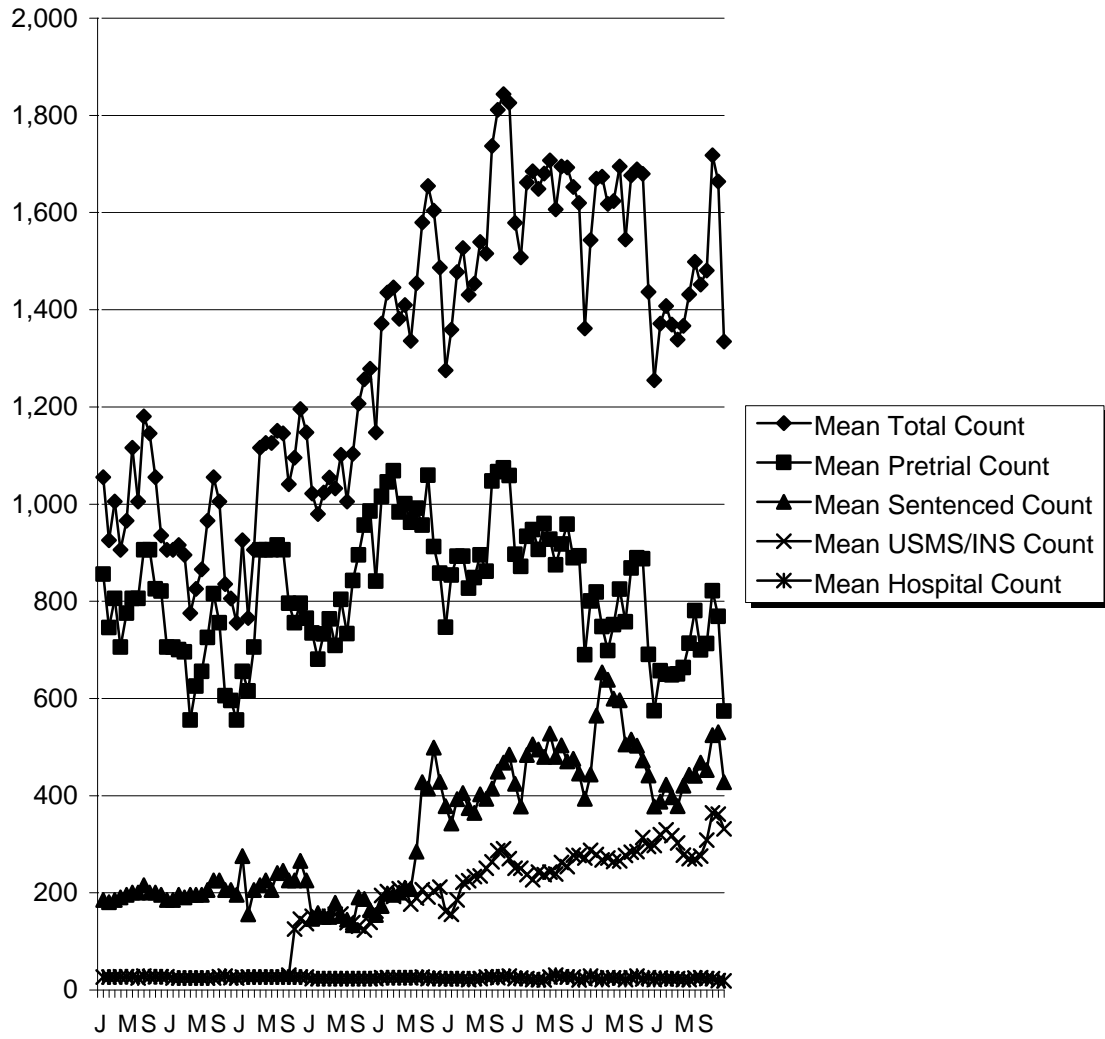
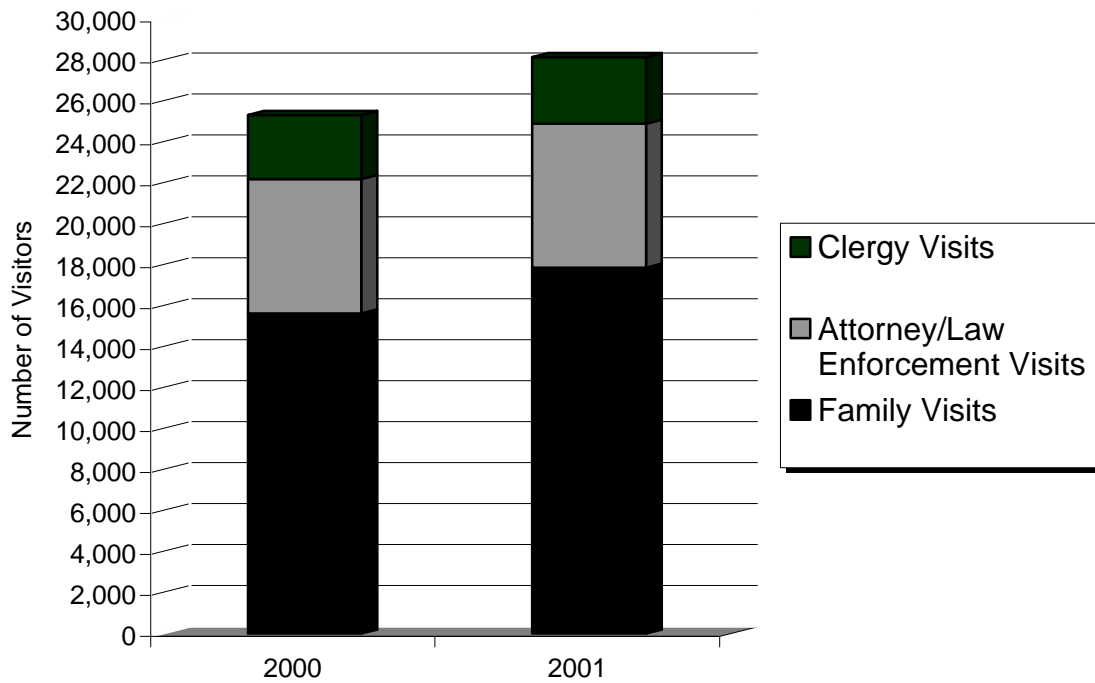


Figure 17-6: 2000/2001 COMPARATIVE INMATE VISITS

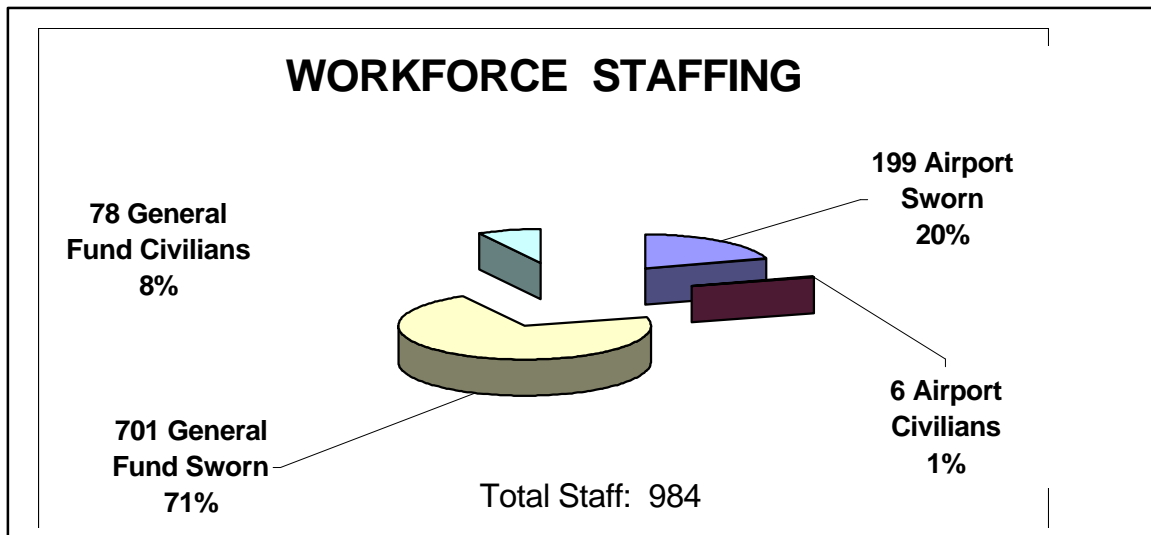


FIRE SERVICES

The Atlanta Fire Department's (AFD) ultimate mission is to prevent disastrous incidents from occurring and to minimize damage to life, property and the environment. The proposed 2003 workforce for the Atlanta Fire Department will consist of 984 employees; including 60 General Fund Civilian positions; 701 General Fund Sworn positions; 6 Airport Civilian positions and 199 sworn Airport Fund positions. A total of 900 of these personnel serve in sworn positions. Table 17-1 reflects the workforce segments by percent.

In 2002, the Department responded to over 56785 emergency incidents within a service area of 132.6 square miles. The Department protects the busiest airport in the world and over one million people inside the City each workday and over 17 million visitors each year. This protection covers 350 high rise buildings, including the tallest building in the southeast, 23 miles of heavy rapid rail system that, in some places, is as much as 130 feet underground; over 60 miles of Interstate Highways; and the country's ninth largest rail yard.

Figure 17-7: Atlanta Fire Department Workforce Segments



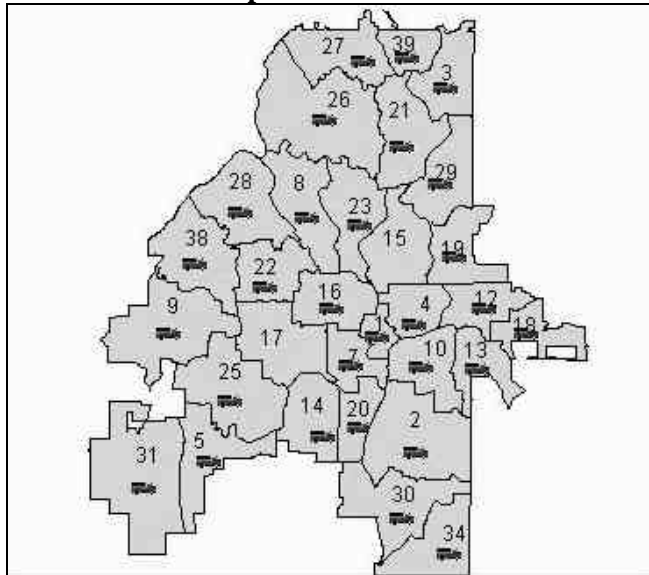
The Atlanta Fire Department's vision is to create, support and protect the City of Atlanta from loss of life and property where all people thrive and prosper.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

INVENTORY

The Fire Department maintains thirty-five (35) fire stations. Thirty-one (31) stations are within the city's limits and four (4) are at Hartsfield International Airport. The stations, including the airport, are shown on Map 17-2. The department also maintains a fire response fleet of seventy (70) vehicles, including twenty-five (25) trucks and forty-five (45) engines.

Map 17-2: Atlanta Fire Department Fire Stations



The Fire Department includes four divisions: 1) the Office of Fire Chief; 2) Administration; 3) Field Fire Suppression; and 4) Technical Services. The Office of Fire Chief includes the Fire Chief's administrative staff and Office of Investigative Services as well as the Public Information Office.

Administration includes those personnel responsible for human resources, payroll, fiscal management, information services, and grants management support. Field Fire Suppression is responsible for emergency and disastrous incidents. Technical Services includes Communications, Fire Safety Education, Inspections and Fleet Management and maintenance support.

ASSESSMENT

The Insurance Services Organization (ISO) rating for the Atlanta Fire Department is Class 2. This is as favorable a rating as is possible for Atlanta, resulting in lower fire insurance rates for Atlanta residents and businesses. Recently, the Commission on Fire Accreditation International completed its site review of the department's accreditation application and forwarded a favorable recommendation for accreditation status. Final approval of this recommendation will designate Atlanta Fire Department as the 54th fire service entity so commended in the country. Such designation bestows "World Class" status for Atlanta's fire service. More information on this process is included in the Personnel Section of the document.

FIRE STATION REPLACEMENT

Priorities for opening new fire stations have been established based upon a ten- (10) year replacement schedule. Under the current funding proposal, an average of two (2) fire stations will be built per year over the next five- (5) years, with one fire station being replaced in each subsequent year. Locations that are high priority for new stations include Fire Station No. 13, currently located at 447 Flat Shoals Ave. SE, and Fire Station No. 28 currently located at 2040 Main Street. Atlanta Fire Department's Station #4 and #14 were remodeled and rededicated early in 2002.

Fire stations #13 and #28 are scheduled for construction in 2004 at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million each. are scheduled for construction this year at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million each. There are twelve (12) fire stations scheduled for replacement over the next ten years. Table 17- 1 provides a prioritized list for fire station replacement.

Table 17-3: Atlanta Fire Stations Replacement List

STATION NO.	NPU
Fire Station # 13	W
Fire Station # 28	D
Fire Station # 7	T
Fire Station # 18	O
Fire Station # 31	P
Fire Station # 30	Z
Fire Station # 22	J
Fire Station # 23	D
Fire Station # 25	S
Fire Station # 26	C
Fire Station # 27	A
Fire Station # 1	M

FIRE APPARATUS REPLACEMENT

The Atlanta Fire Department maintains a fleet of seventy (70) vehicles. The average age of the fleet is 20 years. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) provides the fire protection industry with standards and guides to follow for procurement, maintenance, and disposal of fire apparatus. NFPA recommends that fire apparatus have a useful life of approximately ten (10) years, depending upon maintenance and response activity.

An apparatus-leasing program has been instituted which addresses these issues. This program will provide 43 new front-line firefighting apparatus. The department received delivery of 38 apparatus in 2000-2001. An additional 5 apparatus will be delivered in 2002.

The implementation of the basic life support engine concept provides each engine with the capacity to respond to medical emergencies has extended the services provided to the public. In 2001 there were 29,276 EMS responses.

A list of Atlanta's existing fire stations is shown on Table 17-4.

Table 17-4: Existing Atlanta Fire / EMS Stations

Station No.	Address	Year Built	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	NPU
1	71 Elliot Street	1961	14,336	M
2	1568 Jonesboro Road, SE	1978	7,450	Y
3	3500 Peachtree Rd., NW	1991	9,064	B
4	309 Edgewood Ave	2002	10,000	M
5	2825 Campbellton Road	1991	9,600	R
6				
7	535 Whitehall Street, SW	1910	6,178	T
8	1711 Marietta Blvd., NW	1969	7,910	D
9	3501 MLK Jr. Dr., SW	1967	8,465	H
10	447 Boulevard, SE	1958	6,817	W
11				
12	1288 DeKalb Ave. NE	1958	7,247	N
13	447 Flat Shoals Blvd, NE	1921	1,950	W
14	1203 Lee Street, SW	2002	6,500	S
15	176 10 th Street, NW	1987	8,150	E
16	1048 Simpson St, NW	1963	7,744	K
17	1489 RDA Blvd.	1988	8,190	T
18	2007 Oakview Rd, SW	1937	2,570	O
19	1063 N. Highland Ave. NE	1924	5,428	F
20	590 Manford Rd, SW	1938	4,068	X
21	3201 Roswell Rd, NE	1984	14,432	C
22	817 Hollywood Rd, NE	1938	2,653	J
23	1545 Howell Mill Rd, NW	1948	5,265	D
25	2349 Ben Mays Dr, SW	1948	5,549	S
26	2970 Howell Mill Rd, NW	1954	4,674	C
27	4260 Northside Dr, NW	1953	3,862	A
28	2040 Main Street, NW	1953	4,280	D
29	2167 Monroe Dr, NE	1958	6,845	F
30	10 Cleveland Ave. SW	1956	4,048	Z
31	2406 Fairburn Rd., SW	1958	4,703	P
34	3631 Southside Industrial Park	1989	8,528	Z
38	2911 Bankhead Hwy, SW	1972	8,028	G
39	4697 Wieuca Rd, NW	1975	19,648	B
	Hartsfield Airport Stations:			
24	330 Loop Road	1996	22,000	N/A
32	850 North Terminal	1982	12,800	N/A
35	2150 Central Cargo Circle	1992	14,610	N/A
40	4600 ASR Road	1975	9,063	N/A

STATIONS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

PERSONNEL

In addition to the need for equipment, apparatus and fire station replacement, personnel needs must also be addressed. In 2002 seventy-five (75) sworn positions were abolished as well as seventeen (17) civilian positions were abolished due to the City of Atlanta's budgetary crisis. Staff reductions continued in 2003 with 15 positions abolished to help balance the city's budget Initiatives will have to be implemented to reduce continuing strained overtime expenditures while maintaining service level.

The Atlanta Fire Department has been ranked as one of the most proficient full-service fire organizations in the United States. There are only five (5) fire departments (out of 35,000) in the country ranked higher. In addition, according to the National Run Survey published by Firehouse Magazine, the Atlanta Fire Department ranked in the top 100 of the busiest companies in the nation. In that same survey, Atlanta finished an impressive 28th on a national level.

ACCREDITATION

The Commission on Fire Accreditation International is dedicated to assisting fire and emergency service agencies throughout the world in achieving excellence through self assessment and accreditation in order to provide continuous quality improvement and the enhancement of service delivery to their communities.

The idea for fire service accreditation originated in the mid-1980s with a Memorandum of Understanding between the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) and the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). This MOU led the way for the creation of the National Fire Service Accreditation Program, the predecessor of the CFAI.

In December 1996, the Agreement and Declaration of Trust for the CFAI was signed by the Board of Trustees and the new organization was created. The five member Board of Trustees has financial oversight of the organization.

In 1999 Fire Chief Minor started the process for Atlanta to achieve Accreditation. This mission was given to three "Steering Committee" members with project oversight given to a "Project Manager".

The work was then split into to main areas to produce major work products and supporting reports. The Self-Assessment Manual, or the "SAM", which was divided by the 10 categories of the manual and assigned to 8 category leaders. The category leaders worked with three Atlanta Fire Department Assessors (two Captains and one FAO).

Additional work products needed were two Risk Assessments, the Strategic Plan and the "Standards of Response Coverage". These additional reports brought about the creation of an office titled Assessment and Planning. Four Captains and one Fire Medic staffed this office.

After all required work was completed, the AFD made official request to the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI). CFAI assigned five "Peer Assessors" to review the AFD SAM and travel to Atlanta and verify the information contained in the

submitted documents. The Peer Assessors spent up to two months reviewing the AFD Self-Assessment Manual. The site visit process occurred February 10th through the 14th. The recommendation of the Peer Assessors was to award the AFD an “Award of Accreditation”, which was formally awarded on March 23, 2002..

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

CURRENT PROJECTS

The provision of emergency medical care has significantly evolved over the last thirty years. No longer is critical care delayed until arrival at the hospital. Presently, thousands of lives are saved in the Atlanta area annually due to the advancements in on-site care provided by well-trained professionals.

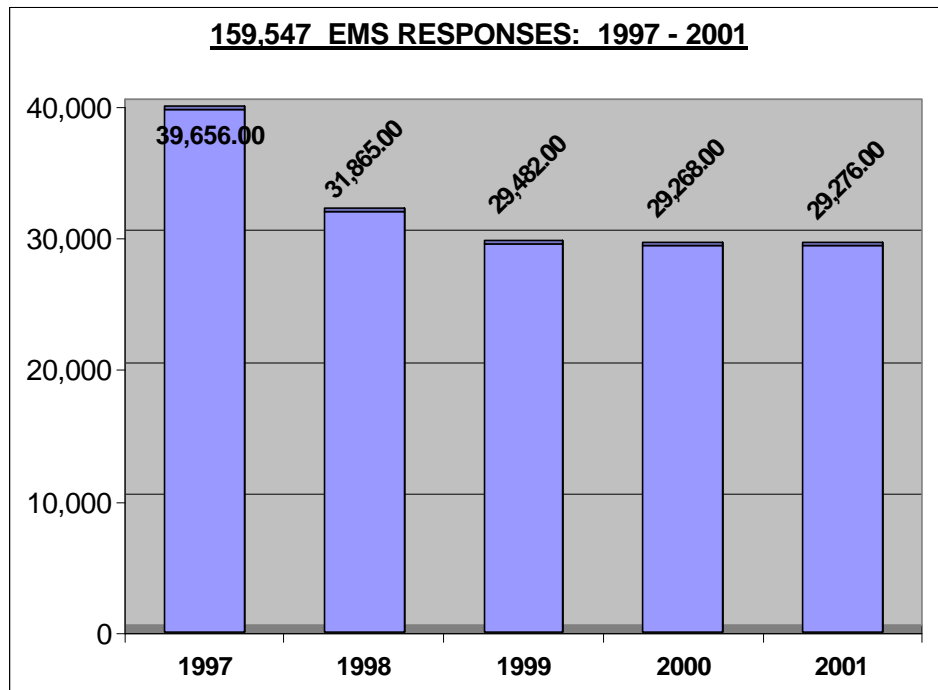
Among these professionals are personnel of the Atlanta Fire Department (AFD), which employs all levels of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT). The care provided by AFD EMT includes, but is not limited to, assessment and care of ill and injured patients, initiation of intravenous lines, administration of advanced airway techniques, insertion of endotracheal interpretation of electrocardiograms and cardiac defibrillation.

The Atlanta Fire Department is an integral part of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system for the City of Atlanta, with the fastest response time of all EMS responders in the area. When a critical incident occurs affecting city residents, the Atlanta Fire Department is the first on the scene with an average response time of just over five minutes.

To further enhance the AFD’s emergency medical services, the department is proposing an Emergency Medical Dispatch program in the year 2002. This program will provide improved triaging of medical calls, and further streamline the call processing time allowing units to arrive even quicker, and with more pertinent information concerning the call. In addition, ambulance units will be dispatched from the AFD’s communications center, which will allow for better utilization of resources and better overall medical oversight.

The provision of emergency medical care has significantly changed the scope of services provided by the Department. In 2002, the Department responded to 56,785 calls, of which 27,791 (49%0 were medical requests for assistance. During the period from 1997 through 2002, the Atlanta Fire Department’s EMS answered 187,383 medical calls. Table 17-5 shows the number of EMS calls received in each of those years.

Figure 17-5: Emergency Medical Services



The Department has made substantial advancements to enhance the quality of EMS response capabilities. First, Department personnel receive state-of-the-art training and continuing education sufficient to meet State of Georgia and national standards. Secondly, all department engines have been upgraded and now have Basic Life Support (BLS) capability, including Hartsfield Airport. This upgrade is significant in that the availability of basic life saving technicians and equipment are within minutes of all City of Atlanta residents.

ANTICIPATED FUTURE CONDITIONS: FIRE SERVICES

Fire station replacement and the updating of emergency fire vehicles are key anticipated actions. Both initiatives are paramount to the continued efficient and expanded services provided by the Department.

Construction of new fire stations has been determined utilizing bond funds. The construction of these stations has already begun. The department has initiated the process of acquiring new sites for fire stations 13 and 28.

A regional training facility is currently under consideration as an innovation to promote high quality training. This state-of-the-art facility will serve as the hub for fire service certification and training for multiple fire jurisdictions in multiple counties throughout metropolitan Atlanta area. The specific region and facility site has been selected. Partnerships for this project are being identified as well as potential funding sources.

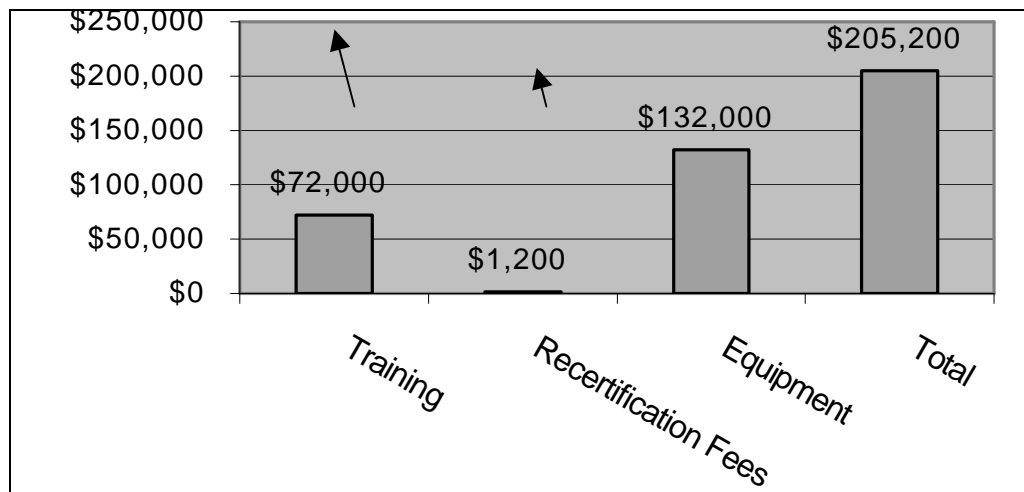
FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

Upgrades to expand training and equipment are planned to further the EMS magnifications already implemented by the Department. These plans include advancements to bring on-line four Paramedic Life Support Units. One unit will be designated to serve each quadrant of the City, with two brought on-line each year through 2002.

These units will allow Department personnel to augment on-going services by providing additional training in advanced procedures, and the administration of drugs, including intravenous application.

These embellishments will require additional funds for full implementation. The costs for future enhancements are not covered by the annual budget allocation. A break down of costs is graphically illustrated in Table 17-6.

Figure 17-6: Future EMS Enhancements



CURRENT POLICIES: FIRE SERVICES

GENERAL POLICY

It is the policy of the Atlanta Fire Department to develop solutions and management plans which will enhance its ability to save lives and property and to increase service to the citizens by way of the Department's Strategic Plan for Cost Effective Fire Protection. It is the Department's policy to assess and maintain the upkeep and safety of its capital facilities. The Department has six policy statements:

1. To provide responsive service to all emergency incidents.
2. To provide quality customer service and a safe work environment for the employee.
3. To exemplify and demonstrate professionalism and respect when conversing with citizens.
4. To advise and educate citizens through community based programs and workshops.
5. To monitor and enforce the state and city fire ordinances and mandates, and to inspect and permit those activities that will provide a safe and risk free environment.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IMPACT FEES POLICY

Fire and emergency medical services impact fee policies presented in this section are a summary of policies provided in two source documents: (1) "Technical Analysis of Public Safety Facilities for Impact Fee Policy Purposes," based on findings of the Impact Fees Study, City of Atlanta, Georgia, by James Duncan and Associates and others, and (2) a city Council resolution establishing policies for the use of public safety impact fees.

FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES IMPACT FEES

Service Areas

One service area, encompassing the entire city is used for fire /EMS impact fees calculations.

Capital Costs

- There are three classes of capital facilities: stations, equipment and support facilities.
- Only fire stations and equipment with a useful life of ten or more years are used in calculation of impact fees. Support facilities are excluded due to the uncertainty regarding future plans for them.
- It is City policy to routinely maintain current stations through renovations. When a station becomes obsolete, it is replaced.
- The cost of major renovations and station replacement is not used in calculation of development impact fees.

Level of Service

- The City uses square feet of fire station building space per 1,000 functional population as its level of service measure.
- The City has adopted a level of service standard of 470 square feet of fire station space per 1,000 24-hour functional population

Use of Fire Department Fee Revenues

- Recoupment based impact fees can be used to recover the cost of previous capital-facility investments that produced excess capacity. (The current level of service exceeds the standard 470 square feet of fire-station space per 1,000, 24-hour functional population.) Thus, until the existing excess capacity is consumed by population growth, fire/EMS impact fees will be recouping previous investments.
- It is the policy of the City to deposit fire/EMS recoupment fees in an account to be used to finance fire/EMS capital facilities. Such funds shall also be used as needed to reimburse other impact fee accounts for lost revenues due to waivers of qualifying development. Such recoupment fees may be waived for qualifying developments without reimbursement of the recoupment-fee account from other revenue sources.
- To the extent that recoupment fees are not necessary to reimburse the City for transportation impact fee exemptions, the City shall only use public safety impact fee revenues to fund projects that (1) involve a capital improvement with a useful life of ten years or more, (2) is identified in the City's comprehensive development plan, and (3) will expand the service capacity of the City's public safety facilities so as to accommodate future development, and is identified as such in the City's Capital Improvements Program.
- The City shall assign priority to projects for which City funds will leverage equal or greater amounts of state, federal and / or private funds.
- The City shall reserve three percent of public safety impact fee revenues to fund administrative costs associated with the collection and use of those revenues.

CURRENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: FIRE SERVICES

Traditionally, references to the Atlanta Fire Department relate to fire suppression and protection. However, for the past twenty-seven years or more, increased emphasis has been on prevention and education. The best way to fight fires lies in prevention. To that end, the Department has implemented numerous community fire prevention and safety education programs. AFD's community oriented programs span the following areas:

Cadet Program

A striking example of this type of initiative is the successful operation of the Atlanta Fire Department's Fire Cadet Program. The Atlanta Fire Cadet Program is committed to providing participating youth with the skills necessary to help them to compete in the 21st Century workforce.

Cadets receive classroom instruction and laboratory exercises in fire safety education; cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR certification, life coping skills, home inspections, hydrant inspections, and first aid based on recognized national standards.

Cadets also participate in activities to familiarize them with the services provided by the Atlanta Fire Department. Special emphasis is placed on encouraging participating youth to consider a career in the fire service. An analysis of Cadet achievements during this program year testifies to its effectiveness.

Twenty-five Cadets completed the program in the year 2001. The fact that three of those cadets went on to apply for firefighter positions aids further support in measuring the program's effectiveness. The year 2001 saw an enhancement of follow-up services. Thanks to the concern of AFD personnel, thirty people came forth from AFD's workforce to volunteer as Mentors to the cadets. Those mentors will not only follow-up with the Cadets during the school year, but they will also serve as citizenship role models.

The Atlanta Workforce Development Agency (AWDA) has provided funding in previous years. AWDA has not continued funding of year round activities for 2001. To prepare for that contingency, additional funding sources will be solicited to sponsor next year's Fire Cadet Program.

Fire/Disaster Safety Education Programs

In addition, the Atlanta Fire Department has implemented new and innovative fire safety, education and fire prevention programs in cooperation with the Atlanta Public Schools. These include:

Disaster Dudes: Targeted for age 7-12 years old children. The purpose of this program is to teach children how to respond and what to do in the event of a disaster (Flood, fires, tornado, etc). Videos and books are used as learning tools for the students. The education section has received approximately 20,000 color-and-learn books in addition to a video for approximately forty-five (45) elementary schools in the city. *Disaster Dudes* was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and was given to local agencies to distribute. This program is an extended educational fire safety program.

Safety Education In Other Languages Program: With the immigration influx Georgia has experienced in recent years, the Atlanta Fire Department designed this program to teach citizens and visitors about safety accident prevention in areas such as fire, poison, seat belt, pedestrian, etc. The target groups are those who do not speak English and live or visit Atlanta. The Atlanta Fire Department will provide maximum services, training, employment information and opportunities to this target group. The intent of this program is to get the community actively involved with the fire department and to prevent fires from starting. There is no cost to implement this program. All of the materials will be donated for training.

Car Safety Seat Training Class

Today, various styles and types of child safety restraints, seat belts and vehicle features can make proper installation of safety restraints very difficult. In fact, observational studies have shown that more than half of the child safety restraint systems used in Georgia have not been correctly installed. Every weekend, in communities throughout Georgia, childcare advocates, law enforcement, fire and emergency personnel, and other volunteers conduct child safety seat clinics.

Even hospitals, health departments, law enforcement agencies, and some state governmental entities have certified child safety seat technicians available to assist parents with child safety seat installation assistance during normal business hours.

To facilitate the process of checking child safety seats and ensure that the children of Georgia are properly secured in safety seats, the City of Atlanta, Department of Fire Services will establish 30 Fitting Stations within the city limits of Atlanta.

Smoke Detector Distribution

Above and beyond these new programs, the Atlanta Fire Department has always championed the case for smoke detectors in every home.

Realizing the life saving potential of smoke detectors, the AFD solicited, funding through the year 2001 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. AFD intended to purchase 10,400 ten-year lithium battery powered smoke detectors to distribute to households occupied by low and moderate-income persons, the elderly, and persons with disabilities that live in the City of Atlanta. Unfortunately, funds were not awarded for 2001 activities. Once current inventories are depleted, no additional units can be installed until funding is identified.

Breakaway Burglar Bars

Every year in America far too many people die as a result of burglar bars trapping them inside their smoke filled homes during fires. In the year 2002, the Atlanta Fire Department expects to continue inspections of Breakaway Burglar Bar units. AFD has reached an agreement with the Atlanta Empowerment Zone Corporation to inspect this life saving hardware in the estimated twenty-five (25) remaining uninspected homes where Breakaway Burglar Bars have been installed.

Smoke Detector Batteries

Each year since 1990, the Atlanta Fire Department education section has received 5,000 free smoke detector batteries. Firefighters and education specialist to the elderly, handicapped persons and low-income residents distribute these batteries. This program helps to provide a continuous working smoke detector in the homes of those who fail to replace batteries in their own smoke detectors.

Smoke Detectors for Hearing Impaired

These specialized smoke detectors were made available through a grant. The education section will distribute these devices in communities and groups that have been identified as having persons who are hearing impaired. Special training and instructions are given to these individuals.

Stovetop Fire Extinguishers

This lifesaving equipment is used to extinguish fires on top of cooking stoves. \$2,975.00 in grant funds was awarded to the education section, for the purpose of educating the citizens of Atlanta about this new device and distributing these stovetop fire extinguishers to them.

Trauma Intervention Program

Long after the flames have been extinguished at a fire scene, and long after a medical trauma event has been stabilized, victims of traumatic events still need help and counseling. Early in 2001, the Atlanta Fire Department partnered with the San Diego, California based Trauma Intervention Program to train civilian peer counselors to be on call to assist with just such needs. To date, several volunteer classes have graduated from training and are currently in service.

Specialized Project: Domestic Terrorism

No address on earth is beyond the capability of a determined team of terrorists to penetrate and destroy. In this age of proliferating nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in the arsenal of foreign and domestic terrorist, first responders such as the Atlanta Fire Department must be prepared for every disastrous contingency.

Security concerns caution against AFD publicly revealing its defensive capabilities. The Atlanta Fire Department can acknowledge however, that it has received a sizeable Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support grant from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

The intent of that grant is for the Atlanta Fire Department and the Atlanta Police Department to acquire the specialized equipment that each will need to carry out its mission in the event of a terrorist assault within the City of Atlanta. The designated terrorist response equipment has been procured and installed by the Atlanta Fire Department, in full compliance with the DOJ's terms and conditions.

The Atlanta Fire Department continues to monitor and respond to federal funding opportunities designed to provide local responders with the training and equipment so vital to Homeland Security.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Atlanta Fire Department has embarked upon a planned approach to insuring that the future needs of the City of Atlanta's businesses and residents are met. The department is currently implementing an aggressive five-year capitol improvement program. Table 17-7 portrays those plans and objectives.

2004 CDP – CURRENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS – FIRE

Table 17-7: 2004 CDP Public Safety Current Programs and Projects - Fire

Line Number	Description	Initia	Co	C	Fundi	Respo	C	PU	D
		tion Year	mpletion Year	ost X 1,000			IP #		
		5 15							
1	Construction of Fire Bureau Maintenance Air Shop	15	2014	500	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	F027		
2	Construction of New Fire Station #13	1	2002	1500.	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	n.i.		
3	Construction of New Fire Station #28	1	2002	1500	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	F040		
4	Expansion of Automated Disaster Recovery Capabilities	5	2004	1500	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	n.i.	ll	ll
5	Implement Fire Station Location Recommendations	1	2004	1500	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	F022	ll	ll
6	Construction of New Fire Station #7	1	2003	1500	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	F028		
7	Training Academy Drill Yard	1	2002	50	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	F024		
8	Construction of New Fire Station #18	1	2003	1500	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	n.i.		
9	Construction of Regional Training Facility	5	2003	1500	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	n.i.	ll	ll
10	Department Headquarters Renovations	1	2002	1500	Bond Fund	Fire Dept.	n.i.	ll	ll

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

CURRENT CONDITIONS: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency (AFCEMA), also known as the Office of Emergency Management Services, is a joint, cooperative effort between the City and Fulton County. AFCEMA is responsible for comprehensive, coordinated and interdisciplinary mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. It is the primary emergency management agency for the City of Atlanta and Fulton County, and is the central point of contact for a wide range of emergency management activities. Agency responsibilities include the coordination of policies and procedures for the execution of all major emergencies and disaster operations for the City and Fulton County. The agency also works closely with each incorporated jurisdiction, non-governmental agency, business and industry within Fulton County to coordinate emergency management activities.

The current authority for Emergency Management within the City is contained in the Atlanta City Code, Chapter 4, "Emergency Management"; Sections 11-4001 through 11-4010, Fulton County code, Section 27-4-6, Georgia Emergency Management act of 1981, as amended, Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Volume 28, Emergency Management, 1982, and the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law 81-920).

Emergency Management is a term in use since 1978 to describe the initiative taken by governments to organize and prepare for the actions necessary to save lives, minimize damage and speed recovery in the event of a man-made and/or natural disaster. The agency's vision is to provide the most responsive and progressive emergency management program anywhere, so that our citizens can enjoy the best possible quality of life. Its mission is to direct the coordinated work efforts of other in mitigating, preparing, and planning for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters. The Atlanta-Fulton County EMA consists of full-time trained professionals knowledgeable of federal, state, and local emergency and disaster laws, rules and regulations. While the agency is authorized for a staff level of 13, budget constraints have limited the current staff to 9.

The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Operations Center (EOC), which is the emergency facility where local governments conduct emergency and disaster operations, serves as the primary EOC for both the City and Fulton County. The EOC is the central point of contact during emergency and disaster incidents, in order to provide rapid, accurate situation, damage and needs assessment. This in turn results in more efficient, effective use of resources and in reduction in loss of life and property. In 2000, AFCEMA activated the EOC for 4 major incidents and many smaller incidents.

AFCEMA is responsible for the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP is the legal and organizational basis for coordinated emergency and disaster operations in the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. It assigns broad responsibilities to local government agencies and support organizations for disaster mitigation, preparedness and recovery. These responsibilities are generally extensions of normal, day-to-day functions involving the same personnel and material resources. Supporting documents set forth the concepts and procedures whereby the City and County can effectively apply available resources to insure that casualties and property

damage will be minimized following an emergency or disaster situation. The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is the document approved by resolution of the Atlanta City Council and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners for overall coordination, development, implementation and revision of emergency plans and procedures for the local public and private sectors.

PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Provide 24hour/365 day emergency response to emergencies and Disasters. This includes 24-hour on-scene emergency response by the AFCEMA Duty Officer, and 24-hour activation of the Emergency Operations Center. The EOC upgrade and improvement project will shorten the required time to fully activate the EOC.
- Provide 24 hour/365 day emergency warning and notification to multiple emergency response agencies and to the public. Emergency warning and notification systems include the Emergency Alert System (EAS), National Warning System (NAWAS), AFCEMA Notifier, Community Alert Network (CAN), NOAA Weather Radio, Weather Pager, and the Flood Notification System.
- Provide Coordination and support for the Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), which includes business and industry in the City. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III, requires that facilities that use or store hazardous materials above certain quantities report their inventories. The legislation requires that the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) identifies these 2000 facilities and develops community emergency plans. In 2000, 430 facilities have reported their hazardous materials in Fulton County, most of which are in the City of Atlanta. The goal of compliance and this law is to decrease the risk of hazardous materials accidents to our community. SARA Title III also requires that information reported by facilities under SARA Title III be accessible to the public. The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency is currently working to make this information easily accessible by the public, first responders, and the Fire Department.
- Provide coordination and support for the Atlanta Metro Medical Response System (MMRS) and the Domestic Preparedness Program. The MMRS is managed and supported by AFCEMA, and combines resources from the Metro Atlanta area to respond to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), including nuclear, biological and chemical incidents. President Clinton directed major cities in the United States to prepare for the WMD threat, which has become the weapon of choice of terrorists. AFCEMA has brought together a diverse team of local responders and has funneled over \$800,000 in federal resources to our team to better equip and train them for response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction.
- Develop and coordinate emergency management presentations, brochures, pamphlets, public service announcements and other information for civic organizations, business and industry, emergency response agencies, government, media and the general public. The office conducts a broad range of information and education campaigns each year designed to increase the knowledge level of the general public in emergency preparedness. Among these are Severe Weather

Awareness Month, City of Atlanta Youthfest, City of Atlanta Employee Excellence Week and Fire Prevention Week.

- Develop and coordinate mutual aid agreements with other local, state, federal and private agencies.
- Provide liaison with local, state and federal authorities during major emergencies and disasters.
- Develop, coordinate and conduct emergency management training and exercise programs.

Coordinate with individual volunteers and volunteer organizations to provide information and training, including utilization in emergency and disaster situations.